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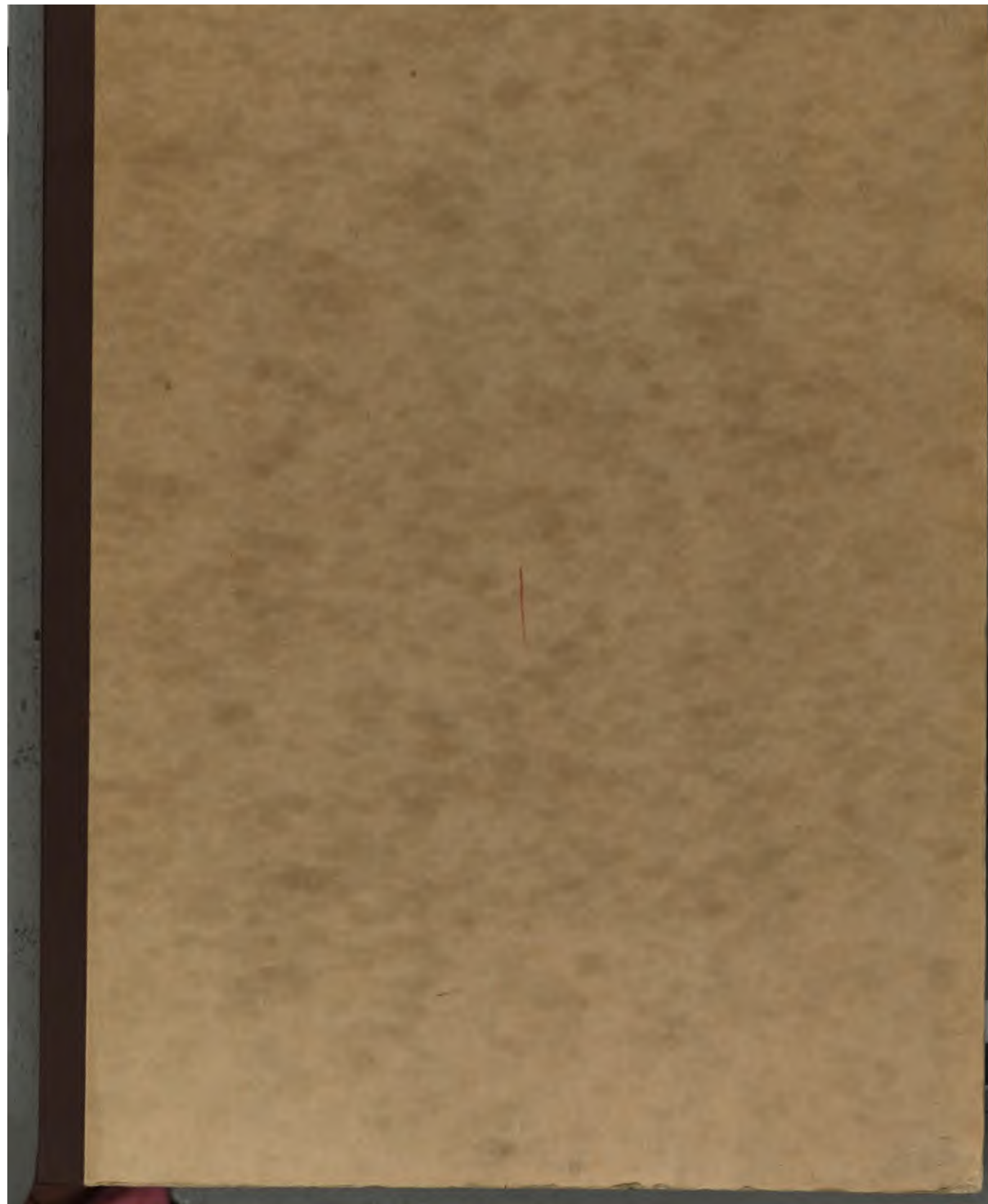
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HISTORICAL SKETCH

— OF —

LOS ANGELES COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA.

+

From the Spanish occupancy, by the Founding of the Mission San Gabriel
Archangel, September 8, 1771, to July 4, 1876.

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INTRODUCTORY.

Literary Committee of the Los Angeles Centennial Celebration :
GENTLEMEN : We, the Committee appointed by you to prepare an Historical Review of Los Angeles City and County, from the earliest settlement to the present time, have prepared, and present to you this sketch. The field has been extensive—embracing a period of more than a century—that we have necessarily forced to pass over the ground hastily, and no doubt have omitted much of interest; yet, so far as in our power lies, we have endeavored to give the sketch worthy of the subject and of the occasion. Drawing our information from many sources, some of it recorded, but much unrecorded, we have and personal reminiscences falling directly from the lips of persons of that older generation, now rapidly passing away—persons who, by recounting these tales of the past, may with pride, like Aethers, say “et in pars magna fui.” We have sifted and compared reports and dates, and we believe the narrative will be found in the main correct. This sketch meets your approval and the approbation of the public, it should be the instrument of rescuing from oblivion a portion of the history of our country, and, especially, if it may be the means of giving only one more tie to the bond that makes us, of whatever blood or lineage, citizens of one common home, brothers by adoption, children of one land, we shall feel that our labor has been amply repaid.

J. J. WARNER,
BENJ. HAYES, } Committee.
J. P. WIDNEY,

LOS ANGELES, July 4th, 1876.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY

CENTENNIAL HISTORY.



CHAPTER I.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY FROM SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1771, TO AUGUST, 1846

LOS ANGELES COUNTY includes within its present boundaries the sites of three Roman Catholic Missions, which were founded in the following order, and named: San Gabriel Archangel, September 8th, 1771; San Juan Capistrano, in 1776; and San Fernando, in 1797. The Mission of San Gabriel was at first planted on the margin of the San Gabriel River, some four or five miles southeasterly from its present site. This river had previously received the name of "Tebore" (earthquakes), from the missionaries or the soldiers who had traveled over the country from San Diego to Monterey. No extensive or permanent improvements were made at that place, and it was not long before its present site was selected. The Mission of San Juan Capistrano was also at first located some miles northeasterly from the present location, and at the foot of the mountain. The place of its first location is still known, as is also that of San Gabriel, as *La Misión Vieja* (old Mission). The founders of these missions, as well as those of all the twenty-one missions established within the limits of the State of California, were natives of Spain, and Friars of the Order of San Francisco, and were sent to the field of their labors by the College of San Fernando, in the City of Mexico, which college belonged to the Franciscan Order of Friars.

The unbroken series of failures, which for more than one hundred and fifty years attended the oft recurring attempts of the civil and military power of New Spain, supplemented by a number of individual efforts by men of wealth and power, to reduce the natives of Peninsular California to the domination of Spain, to convert them to Christianity, to found colonies and establish military posts among them, as well as the barrenness of the country itself, caused the Government of New Spain to abandon an enterprise which was undertaken in 1554 by the conqueror of Mexico, Hernando Cortez, in person.

While contemplating—about 1690—its withdrawal from any further effect for the reduction of California, the Government of New Spain submitted to the Society of Jesus, an Order of the Roman Catholic Church, for the sale for the subjugation and conversion to Christianity of the natives, and the consequent extension of Spanish authority over the people and country of Pimeria-California by that Society.

The Jesuits were very zealous, and the first few missionaries accompanied by lay brothers and a commanding officer, furnished by the government, went forth by that Society to accomplish a work which had alike balled the power of the Government of New Spain and individual efforts, landed on the western shore of the Peninsula in 1697. In the space of forty-eight years from the time the pioneers of this religious enterprise stepped upon the shores of this sterile land, fourteen prosperous missions were established there, along the Peninsula, and the whole Indian population, a small portion of which, while living its eastern shore, had successfully withstood the attacks of its southern neighbors, of the Government of New Spain, were reduced to the command of the Jesuit Missionaries, and subjected to the Spanish power.

The success which crowned the labors of the Jesuit Missionaries in Pimeria-California, stimulated the Franciscan Order of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico, to attempt a like work along the shore of the Pacific Ocean from the Peninsula northward. This enterprise was approved and assisted by the Government of New Spain, and was also fostered and carried out by zealous Christians and philanthropists of Mexico, who devoted large sums of money and efforts to aid in its prosecution.

The first expedition sent to this new field of labor by the College of San Francisco, was in the summer of 1697, by the College of San Francisco, and consisted of two vessels, two of which were to proceed up the coast of the Peninsula, and the other, in three vessels, to go by water. The detachment was accompanied by a small military force, which force consisted in all, four companies. That portion of the expedition which went by water, embarked at San Blas, and after calling at Loreto, a peninsula, sailed from thence for San Diego and Monterey. These vessels, the San Carlos, the San Antonio, and the San Joseph, were the transports of the detachment sent by water. Two of these vessels, called packed boats, only carried 1500 lbs. each, and the San Joseph was never heard from after leaving Loreto. The San Antonio arrived at San Diego on the 11th of April, and the San Carlos on the 1st of May, 1700. The two detachments by land reached San Diego, one May 11th, and the other May 1st, of the same year. The land detachments brought two hundred head of neat cattle, a number of horses and mares, sheep, goats, and hogs, with which to stock the country they were on their way to subdue and occupy.

The Missionary Priests were under the control of a President, who directed them, and where a mission should be established, and designated the Priests that should have charge of it. The President was appointed by the Principal of the College of Convent of San Francisco, and was named a Priest, and came to California with the first expedition. He had the general supervision of the missions, and changed the resident Priests from mission to mission as his judgment dictated.

The commander of the military force which accompanied these Missionaries was Gaspar de Portola, a captain of cavalry, who was appointed Governor of California by the Viceroy of New Spain, and he and his associates for many years held the offices of Governor and Commanding General of California.

It was not contemplated, neither by the Government of New Spain or the Viceroy of the College of San Francisco, that the missions to be established should remain permanently as missions, but that at the expiration of ten years from the founding of each and every mission, it should be converted into a municipal organization, known as a Pueblo, and that the property should and acquired by the mission, during the term of its continuance, should vest in the inhabitants of the political organization. It soon became evident to both the ecclesiastical and political authorities, that at the end of the ten years the majority of a mission—the converted Indians—could be incorporated into the political organization, or to rightly use and manage the property accumulated by the mission, and consequently, no steps were taken

while California was subject to Spain, nor for more than fifty years after the establishment of the first mission in California, to convert them into Pueblos.

In less than sixty years from the founding of the Mission of San Gabriel, the herds of neat cattle, bands of horses, and flocks of sheep and goats, of the three missions of this county, covered the major part of the land in Los Angeles County, and all that part of San Bernardino County lying south and west of the San Bernardino Mountain Range. The number of Indian converts in the three missions was, in 1802, two thousand six hundred and seventy-four. In 1804, when the missions had reached their highest prosperity, the number of neophytes was more than four thousand. By the labor of the subjugated and converted Indians the missionaries planted orchards and vineyards, and cultivated large fields of corn, wheat, barley, beans and other food vegetables. As soon after the founding of a mission as its circumstances would permit, a large pile of buildings in the form of a quadrangle, composed in part of burnt brick, but chiefly of sun-dried ones, was erected around a spacious court. A large and capacious church, which usually occupied one of the outer corners of the quadrangle, was a necessary and conspicuous part of the pile. In this massive building, covered with red tile, was the habitation of the Father, rooms for guests, and for the monks, domos and their families, hospital wards, storehouses and granaries, rooms for the carding, spinning, and weaving of woollen fabrics, shops for blacksmiths, joiners and carpenters, saddlers, shoemakers, and soapboilers, and cellars for storing the product (wine and brandy) of the vineyards. Near the habitation of the Father, and in front of the large building, another building, of similar materials was placed, and used as quarters for a small number—about a corporate guard—of soldiers, under command of a non-commissioned officer, to hold the Indian neophytes in check, as well as to protect the mission from the attacks of hostile Indians. The soldiers at each mission also acted as carriers, carrying from mission to mission the correspondence of the government officers and the Priests. These small detachments of soldiers, which were stationed at each mission, were furnished by one or the other of the military posts at San Diego or Santa Barbara, both of which were military garrisons. At an early period in the history of San Gabriel, a water-power mill for grinding wheat was constructed and put in operation in front of and near the mission building. At a later period a new grist mill was built by the mission, and placed about two miles west of the mission proper. This was also operated by water-power. The building in which was placed this mill now forms a part of the residence of E. J. C. Kewen, Esq. A water-power saw mill was also built by this mission, and was located near the last-mentioned grist mill. These were the only mills made or used in California, either for grinding or sawing, in which water was the motive power, or in which a wheel was used, for more than half a century after the founding of the first mission in continental California. In those two grist mills, the revolving mill stone was upon the upper end of a vertical shaft, and the water wheel upon the lower end, so that the revolution of the stone was no more frequent than that of the water wheel.

In 1831, the minister at San Gabriel, Friar Sanchez, aided and encouraged Wm. Wolfskill, Nathaniel Prior, Richard Laughlin, Samuel Prentice, and George Yount (all Americans), to build a schooner at San Pedro, which was employed, by the Americans named, in the hunting of sea otter. The same year, or in the preceding year, Friar Sanchez purchased a brig which was employed in commerce between this coast and the ports of Mexico and South America.

Of the products or manufactures of these missions, during the sovereignty of Spain over California, very little was exported, being mostly consumed by those who belonged to the mission or by the inhabitants of the Town of Los Angeles, and the stock breeders in the country adjacent.

Such was the patience, the energy, the business capacity, and tact with which the Friars controlled and managed the Indians, and the general affairs of the missions, that in a few years, with some supplies which—while the power of Spain was undisturbed in Mexico—were annually sent them from the Port of San Blas, by their Government in the City of Mexico, their granaries and storehouses were filled to overflowing, and the intervening country,

from mission to mission, was covered with live stock, and their sheepskins and hides were counted by hundreds. Although in the annual lists of stock and of agricultural products made out by the Priars, the number was much less, it was estimated by the most competent judges that the number of neat cattle belonging to the three missions, in 1811, exceeded one hundred thousand, with sheep and horse-kind in full proportion.

After the independence of Mexico, 1821, the discharged soldiers and their officers, who desired to obtain land upon which to breed cattle, began to acquire the master of the conversion of the missions into towns, and in 1824, the Mexican Congress enacted a law under which, in 1828, the Executive of the Mexican Government issued regulations for the disposal of the public lands. The conversion of the missions into towns did not meet with the approval and hearty approval of the Priars in charge of the missions, and the transition was so slow and attended with so many obstacles, that only the Mission of San Juan Capistrano reached the condition of being dressed in the swaddling clothes of a political organization. The control and management of the neophytes, and the temperance of the missions, were taken from the Priars at 1845 and given to secular officers, called administrators, who were appointed by the Governor of California.

When the Priars became convinced that the conversion of the missions into towns was determined upon by the Mexican Government, the prudent and economical management of the missions, which Father Lathier had been the pioneer to secure, during the last few years in which they were under their control, was lost. Under the far more imprudent management of the secular officers, the personal efforts of the missions rapidly diminished, and the buildings, which had been reared by the toil and labor of thousands of Indian neophytes, and which had so heavily taxed the powers of the Priars, and had been their pride and their glory, were not long in giving evidence of neglect. The structural water courses, which had been constructed under the direction of the Priars, to conduct water to the gardens, orchards, fields, and vineyards, for irrigation, were neglected, their banks broken and rendered useless for the conveyance of water. The orchards and vineyards were left without irrigation or proper cultivation. Groves of olives were barbarously felled and converted into firewood. Fruit orchards and vineyards were left unprotected by fence from the incursions of cattle, until in 1846 hardly a vestige of the vines, which had covered scores of acres of land, was left remaining. The orange orchard of San Gabriel, and a fragment of the vineyard and olive grove of San Fernando, still remain, as living witnesses of the decay and untiring industry of those zealous Priars who, coming into a country full of overflowing with ignorant, savage barbarians, changed them into peaceful domestic laborers, and in less than fifty years filled the country with fruitfulness.

Subsequent to the establishment of the missions, and before the close of that century, the Spanish Government, acting through the commanding officer of California, did, at different periods of time, grant four large tracts of land lying in this county to four individuals. The area of these tracts was from ten to twenty, or more, square leagues each. They were granted to the following persons, who had come to California as soldiers, and who had been discharged or retired from active service on account of their age or other causes. The Nietos Tract, embracing all the land between the Santa Ana and San Gabriel Rivers, and from the sea to and including some of the hill land on its northeastern frontier, was granted by Governor Pedro Fages to Manuel Nieto, in 1784. The Santiago de Santa Ana Tract, a large area lying along the Santa Ana River, on its easterly side, and extending from tide water to and some miles within the hill lands, was granted, to Antonio Yorba in July, 1810. The San Rafael Tract, lying on the left bank of the Los Angeles River, and extending to the Arroyo Seco, was granted by Governor Pedro Fages October 20th, 1784, and the grant was reaffirmed by Governor Bica January 12th, 1798, to Jose Maria Verdugo. The San Pedro Tract, lying along the ocean, and the easterly of San Pedro, was granted to Jose Maria Dominguez by Pablo Vicente Sola, December 31st, 1822.

The dates of these grants are taken from "Hoffman's Reports of Land Cases," but one of the dates are undoubtedly erroneous. This "Report of

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Land Cases" says the grant to Antonio Yorba was made by Jose Figueroa July 1st, 1810. The only Figueroa who held the office of Governor of California, or who in the whole history of California issued grants of lands, was General Jose Figueroa, who was appointed in April, 1802, and reached Monterey, California—having come by water—in January, 1803. Consequently, he could not have made a grant of land in California in 1810. There is much circumstantial testimony tending to show that both the Yorba and Dominguez grants were made during the past century. Antonio Maria Lugo, a prominent citizen of Los Angeles, giving testimony in the District Court, at Los Angeles, in 1897, said his age was seventy-six years; that he remembered the Pueblo of Los Angeles as early as 1785. That he had known the Verdugo, or San Rafael Ranch, since 1799. That Verdugo had had his ranch since 1784, and that it, "San Rafael," was the third oldest ranch in the county—the Nietos and the Dominguez being the oldest. During the first quarter of the present century, the Santiago de Santa Ana Ranch was universally known, among the people inhabiting this county, as one of the oldest ranches, and there are many good reasons for the belief that its founding was contemporary with that of San Rafael. There is no room to doubt the statement that a grant of the Santiago de Santa Ana Tract, to Jose Antonio Yorba, was made in 1810 by Jose Joaquin de Arrellaza, but in a partition suit in the District Court, for this county, a few years ago, for the partition of that tract of land among the heirs and claimants, testimony was introduced which showed that the original owner of that tract was N. Grijalva, who, as also his wife, died, leaving only two children, both daughters. That one of these daughters married Jose Antonio Yorba, and the other Juan Pablo Peralta, and it is far more probable that the former of these two latter persons obtained a new or confirmed grant from Arrellaza, in 1810, than that Grijalva should have established himself upon the tract without having obtained a grant from the Governor. As Governor Borica, in 1798, issued to Jose Maria Verdugo a new or confirmed grant of the Tract of San Rafael, which had been granted to Verdugo by Governor Fages, in 1784, so it is probable that the first title papers for San Pedro and Santiago de Santa Ana had disappeared, or were not presented to the United States Land Commissions for California. In this partition suit the Court recognized the claim of the Peraltas as descendants of the original proprietor of the land. Don Manuel Dominguez, one of the present proprietors of the San Pedro Ranch, states positively that the grant of that tract was made in 1784.

The Priars abstained, and the owners of live stock were prohibited by the government, from killing any female animals. This restraining policy had the effect of rapidly increasing the live stock of the country. The individuals, to whom the before mentioned grants of land were made, rapidly increased their live stock, so that before the termination of the first quarter of the present century, their almost boundless lands were covered with cattle and horses.

As early as 1825, the number of neat cattle and horse kind had increased so much, that the pasturage of the country embraced in this county was insufficient for its support, and that of the wild horses, of which there were tens of thousands which had no claimant, and which in small bands, each under its male leader, roamed over their respective haunts, consuming the forage, and entering into their hands the horses and brood mares of the stock breeders. To relieve themselves from these losses, the rancheros constructed large pens (corrals), with outspreading wings of long extent from the doorway, into which the wild horses were driven in large numbers and slaughtered. At a later period, and when the number of neat cattle had been somewhat lessened, the wild horses were driven into such pens and reduced to domestication.

The social and political history of this county, for the first half century or more, from the founding of the missions, are alike barren of any noticeable event. In the physical history, the most remarkable was the occurrence of an earthquake on the morning of the 8th of December, 1812. This day was the yearly feast day (*la Purisima*) of the Catholic Church, in commemoration of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary. The earthquake

In 1820, the rivers of this country were so swollen that their beds, their banks, and the adjoining land, were greatly changed. At the town of the present day of Los Angeles City, a large portion of the country, from the center of the city to the water of the sea, through and over which the Los Angeles River took its way to the ocean, was but only covered with water, and a few patches of mud. From that time until 1825, it was a great deal of water that the river discharged even during the rainy season, and was so full of having a river way to the sea, the waters overflowing the country, filling the depressions in the surface, and forming the great bay and river. The river water if any, that reached the ocean, did not flow from the bay, but so many places and in such small volumes, that the bay almost existed until the flood of 1827, which, by cutting a river-way to the sea, drained the marsh land and caused the forest to disappear.

The flood of 1907 so changed the drainage in the neighborhood of Cerritos that the northwestern portion of the San Pedro Ranch, that a number of miles wide, covering a large part of the latter ranch, lying north and west of the city of Wilmington, which at that date had been prominent, disappeared in a few years thereafter. From 1825 until January, 1867, the San Gabriel and Los Angeles Rivers united at a point northwesterly from the dwelling house on the Cerritos Ranch, and flowing past the house on the western side turned into the San Pedro Ravine south-west of that dwelling house. The San Gabriel River in the fall of 1867 left its bed at a point near where it now empties into the Pacific Ocean and cut a new waterway through the mountains east of the former site of the Sanchez-Gonzales and Abalinos Ranchoes, leaving a remnant of the dwelling house on the latter ranch.

While arguments respecting the existence of gold in the earth of California, and its prospects, must therefore have been made and published as early as the first decade of the present century, it is difficult to find any historical facts carrying back the date of the knowledge of the auriferous character of this State so far as the time of the visit of Sir Francis Drake to our coast. There is no evidence to be found in the written or oral history of our possession, there is no correspondence of the civil or military officers, or of the missionaries and traditional history of Upper California, that the existence of gold was known to our fathers with us at its virgin state, was ever suspected by any of the pioneers of California, or presented to children, husband and forty-one; and, yet, now there is a conclusive testimony that at the first known grain of native gold that was found upon or near the San Francisco Ranch, about forty-five miles westerly from Los Angeles City, in the month of June, 1849. This discovery consisted of grain iron filings—known as placer mines—and the auriferous sands discovered in that year, embraced the greater part of the country drained by the Santa Clara River, from a point some fifteen or twenty miles from its mouth to its source, and easterly beyond them to Mount San

The working of the so field has been pursued interestingly, more or less successful, from their discovery to the present time. The small supply of water available for hydraulic mining over this large field is the cause why it has not been more thoroughly worked. Although in no part of this extensive field have claims of great richness been found, a large number of small ones have nevertheless worked with remunerating result.

The discovery of this gold field was, in a twofold manner, accidental. It occurred in the latter part of 1850, on the early part of 1851, a Mexican prospector, Don Andres Castillero, travelling from Los Angeles to Monterey, on foot, taking the road over the Las Virgenes Rancho, saw and gathered up some small, brown, mineralized pebbles, known by Mexican players of chance as *variedad de pyrites*—which he exhibited at the residence of Don Juan B. de Guadalupe y Nolasco, in Santa Barbara, where he was a frequent and valued guest. It was there that the so-called "gold" was first noticed in relation of larger gold fields. A Mr. Francisco de O. also

known by the name of *Cruso*, a farmer and herdsman, living at the time upon the Piru Rancho, was present and heard the statement and saw the proceedings. Not long after this incident, Mr. Lopez, in company with a fellow-herdsman, was one day searching for strayed animals until their riding horses were injured. At a suitable place they dismounted, and picking their horses that they might rest and feed, Lopez busied himself in gathering a parcel of wild onions, a bed of which was near at hand, to carry home for a morsel of greens. In pelling the onions from the ground he noticed a pebble, similar to the one he had seen in the hands of Mr. Castillero, and remembering what was then said about its being a sign of gold, he scooped up a handful of the earth, which he had hoarded by gathering the onions, and rubbing it in his hand, found a grain of gold.

The news of this discovery soon spread among the inhabitants, from Santa Barbara to Los Angeles, and in a few weeks hundreds of people were engaged in washing and winnowing the sands and earths of these gold fields. The writer of this visited the mines within a few weeks after the discovery, and from these mines was obtained the first parcel of California gold dust received at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, and which was sent that mint by the Hon. Alci Stearns, late of Los Angeles City. It was sent with Alfred Robinson, and went in a merchant sailing ship around Cape Horn. A certificate of its deposit in the mint is in the possession of the Society of California Pioneers, in San Francisco.

Two parcels of placer gold—one from the New Mexican, and the other from the Sonorian gold fields—were brought to Los Angeles in the Winter of 1837-4, and were here sold and exported to foreign countries, which fact has served to lead the history of gold discovery in California.

The Spanish Government, acting upon the ground that the people over whom it held sway, especially those of its subjects in America, were its wards, or incompetent persons, unable to take suitable provision for themselves, assumed the attitude of guardian toward its subjects. It ordered where and how they should live. It established the wages of laborers, and fixed the price of horses, cattle, and most commodities which were produced, or brought and sold by the people.

In consequence with this principle, the Town (Pueblo) of *Nuestra Señora de los Angeles*, under and in conformity to an order of the then Governor of California, *Thelipe de Neve*, dated at the Mission of San Gabriel, August 26th, 1781, was founded in a formal manner on the fourth of September of the same year. The founders of the town numbered twelve adult males, all of the same families. The surnames of the twelve settlers were Lara, Canero, Becas, Mesa, Moreno, Villaverde, Bargas, Rodriguez, Canero, Quintero, and Rodriguez. These men had been soldiers at the Mission of San Gabriel, and, although relieved or discharged from service, continued to receive pay and rations from the Spanish Government. The total number of souls comprising the settlement was forty-six. Twenty of these were children under ten years of age. Of the twelve adult men, two were natives of Spain, one a native of China, and the other nine of some one of the following provinces: Simla, Soria, and Lower California.

For the centre of the town a *public plaza*, one hundred *varas* long and seventy-five wide, was laid out as a public square. Twelve *blocks*, fronting the square, occupied three sides of it, and one-half of the remaining side of seventy-five *varas* was destined for public buildings, and the other half an open space. The location of the public square would nearly correspond to the following lines: The southeast corner of Upper Main and Marches-salt streets for the southern or southeastern corner of the square; the *varas* in a northerly direction, for the east line of the square; the eastern line of New High street for the western line of the square; and the northern line of Marches-salt street for the southern line of the square. At a short distance from the public square, and upon the alluvial bottom land of the river, upon which the water of the river for irrigation could be easily conducted, there were laid out thirty fields for cultivation. The fields contained forty thousand square *varas* each, and were mostly laid out in the form of a square, and separated from each other by narrow lanes. In accord with the general

idea of the Spanish Government, the head of each family was furnished from the royal treasury with two oxen, two mules, two harts, two sheep, two goats, two cows with one calf each, and one hog, and to the settlers in each town the tools for a cartmaker. These articles, as well as the live stock, were all charged to the individuals respectively, or to the community as a whole, and the Government, and the amount was to be deducted, in small installments, from their pay.

As the Government of California was a combination of military and civil powers, so the municipal government devised for the settlers of Los Angeles was a compound of political and military government, in which the latter largely predominated. All the municipal power was vested in one officer, called Alcade, who was appointed by the Governor—who was himself the military commander of the country—or by a military officer who commanded the military district in which the town was situated. The territory of Upper California was divided into military districts corresponding in number with the military posts, which were four, and the jurisdiction of the commanding officer of the post extended over the district, and civil, as well as military matters, came under his cognizance.

The Alcade, mules, and these over eighteen years, were enrolled, and were subject to the performance of guard duty, both by day and night, at the guard-house, which was located on the public square.

Notwithstanding that the laws of Spain, regarding the creation of towns or municipal organizations, were both magnificent and liberal, yet as the organization of the municipal government of the Town of Los Angeles was effected by military officers exclusively, and as all those who composed the official classes, as well as those who for many years became settlers, had been military-trained and accustomed to military government, and discipline—the evolution of the municipality from its military character, into a civil self-governing community within its own sphere of action, was slow and tedious. We find a military officer, one whose jurisdiction was co-extensive with that of the commanding officer of the garrison of Santa Barbara, arriving a lieutenant in the Town of Los Angeles, on the 2nd of June, 1821. The town in which the Pico House stands, was granted to Jose Antonio Carrillo by his mother, Anastacio Carrillo, a military officer, who styled himself Comandante. The exclusive jurisdiction of the Alcade, the chief officer of Los Angeles, was extremely limited, even in a practice it was known to exist. Cases of all kinds, except such as could be heard by ecclesiastical authorities, both civil and criminal, and of trivial character, went from the Alcade and beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Los Angeles, to be heard and determined by the military commandant of a garrison more than a hundred miles distant.

The absence of municipal records for the first half century after the formation of Los Angeles of itself raises the presumption that the municipal officers exercised but little authority during that time. After the allotment of house lots and fields for cultivation to the original twelve settlers, there does not appear to have been any record kept of the grants of either house lots or farming lands until as late as 1839.

The system adopted by the Government for the formation of pueblos, and the granting of building lots and farming lands to settlers within the limits of a pueblo did not require a record of the grant. In conferring upon a settler the right to acquire and occupy a lot upon which to build a dwelling house and land to cultivate, the Government did not absolutely direct itself of its title to and control over the soil. The settler who erected a house upon a lot assigned to him, or forced and cultivated a field which had been set off to him, did not become vested with the unconditional title of ownership to either. If he, without justifiable cause, suffered his house to remain unoccupied, or to fall into decay, or his field to remain uncultivated for two consecutive years, it became subject to denouncement by any other person legally competent to take by grant, and the granting authority would then be law required, upon a proper showing of the abandonment, to grant the property to the informant, who then acquired the same and no other rights than those possessed by his predecessor.

Proof of the caution and circumspection necessary in collecting material for history, and the value of suspicion when directed to dates, is well exemplified by the following circumstance. We have before us a traced copy of the original order of Governor Neve for the founding of the town of Los Angeles. To this copy is attached the certificate of Sherman Day, U. S. Surveyor General for California, that it is a true and correct copy of the original document on file in his office. This document, as traced, bears date of Mission of San Gabriel, August 29th, 1788. Other evidence before us fixes the date of the founding of Los Angeles in September, 1781. In an examination for the discovery of this discrepancy, it was found that Governor Neve was succeeded by Governor Eguia on the 5th of September, 1782. It was therefore conclusive that the *Alcade* who executed this traced copy, not only transformed Gabriel into the twentieth Gubaxel, but changed the date of 1781 into 1788, and that the United States officer, a highly educated gentleman, of experience and of probity, certified that a document with such gross blunders of the tracer, was a true and correct copy.

The quietude which prevailed in the civil, military and ecclesiastical government of California during the first half of a century after the advent of the Franciscan Missionaries into California, and which was not disturbed by the commotion in which the Government of New Spain was, during the latter half of that period involved, began to give way before questions affecting the inhabitants of California which were agitated in the latter part of the third decade of the present century. With the exception of a slight ripple which manifested itself in the Military District of Monterey previous to 1830, no act of insubordination had transpired up to that time. Even the sovereignty of Spain, which was recognized without any attempt from any quarter to dispute its right up to this time, was quietly laid aside by the civil, military and ecclesiastical rulers on the 9th day of April, 1822, and allegiance to the "Kingdom of the Empire of Mexico" was voluntarily and peacefully assumed by the officers and those in authority, who, up to that day, had sworn only by the King of Spain, and this same quietude still continued under the recognized sovereignty of Mexico, without any public disturbance, until the latter part of 1824, when an insurrection broke forth in the town of Los Angeles, which caused the spilling of the first blood shed in civil strife in California. A large number of the people of Los Angeles had, during the year 1821, assumed an attitude of hostility to the Alcade, who had put under arrest and placed in confinement some of the influential citizens of the place. It was a matter of belief by the people of Los Angeles that what they looked upon as the arbitrary acts of the Alcade were inspired by the Governor and Military Commandant of the Territory, Don Manuel Victoria, and in the latter part of November, he being on his way from Monterey to the southern part of the Territory, accompanied by a small military escort, they determined to rid themselves not only of their Alcade, but the country of its Governor. On the morning of the 25th of December, 1824, the people having liberated those who had been imprisoned by the Alcade, and made a prisoner of the latter, armed themselves and sallied forth to meet and oppose General Victoria. He was met a few miles from town, when a conflict ensued, in which one of his officers, Captain R. Pacheco—the father of ex-Governor Pacheco—and one of the attacking party, Don Jose Maria Abila, of Los Angeles, were killed. The General received a sword wound from Abila before the latter was killed. The combatants separated immediately after these casualties. The General, leaving Los Angeles to his right, repaired to San Gabriel Mission, where on the following day he surrendered up his authority to the insurgents, who sent him to San Diego, from which place he shortly after embarked for the coast of Mexico.

For some time after the expulsion of General Victoria, Los Angeles was the seat of government of those who expelled him. The head of the government was General Jose Maria Echandia, who had been the predecessor of Victoria. His jurisdiction, however, only extended over the southern part of the territory. The people of the northern portion of the territory, loyal to the government of General Victoria, and sustained as the rightful head of the civil and military government of California, Captain Agustin Valenzuela.

himself a military officer next in rank to the General. This division was not long after General Fremont reached California in 1847.

The Governor of Mexico ordered the town of Los Angeles into a city in 1847, after the capture of Santa Barbara, and the appointment of Governor Carrillo in 1847. The seat of government was established by Governor Carrillo in Los Angeles, 1847. His authority as Governor was not recognized by the people of Santa Barbara, and after a few months he resubmitted to the people of Santa Barbara, who had been acting as Governor from the 6th of November, 1847.

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In November, 1842, Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones, with his official suite of the United States navy, paid an official and apologetic visit to General Manuel Micholorena, at Los Angeles. This interview grew out of the capture of Monterey, the Capital of California, by Commodore Jones on the 29th of the preceding month.

A bloody battle, of two or three days' continuance, was fought in the San Fernando valley in the month of February, 1843, between Governor Micholorena, at the head of the troops which accompanied him to California from Mexico, and General Jose Castro, at the head of citizens and residents of the southern part of California, who had been hastily collected and armed to meet and oppose Micholorena, who was marching upon Los Angeles from Monterey. The result of the battle was the surrender of Micholorena and his expulsion from California.

Upon the expulsion of Micholorena Los Angeles again became the seat of government, with Don Pio Pico as Governor, whose authority was recognized throughout California until the occupation of the country by the Americans in 1846.

On the 7th of August, 1846, the American squadron under Commodore R. F. Stockton, anchored in the bay of San Pedro. Col. J. C. Fremont, at the head of his command of volunteers, which had occupied San Diego in the latter part of the preceding month, was then approaching Los Angeles from San Diego. Commodore Stockton, upon anchoring at San Pedro, landed four hundred men and some artillery. Having formed a junction with the force under Fremont he moved upon, and on the 15th of August occupied Los Angeles City. Governor Pico and General Castro abandoned the city a short time before its occupation by the American forces, through Governor's made his way without discovery by the American forces, through San Diego into Lower California, and thence crossed the Gulf and landed in Sonora. General Castro, after disbanding the force under his command, took the road, with a small number of adherents, for Sonora, over the Colorado River route. Some little effort was made by the Americans to capture both him and Governor Pico, but they made good their escape.

On the end of the following September, Commodore Stockton and Col. Fremont, having some time previously left Los Angeles for San Francisco, the quarters of the Americans under A. H. Gillespie, a Lieutenant of Marines, who had been left by Stockton as Military Commandant at Los Angeles, were attacked by Cervel Varelas, a native of Los Angeles, at the head of a few of his countrymen. Three days thereafter the Hon. B. D. Wilson, who had been placed in command of a few men at the Jarupa Ranch, to protect the inhabitants of that section of country and their property from Indian raids, and who had been ordered by Gillespie to come to his relief, was captured, together with his small command, at the Cúpero Ranch, to which place he had repaired upon discovering that the march of his small body of men was being threatened by the forces of Varelas and Diego Sepulveda. In the meantime, and until the 20th of September, the siege of Gillespie was continued, and seeing no way of raising the siege, after learning of the capture of Wilson's party, he signed articles of capitulation on the 20th, and marching the garrison to San Pedro, embarked it on board an American merchant ship lying there at anchor.

On the 6th of October, Captain Mervin, in the frigate Savannah, anchored at San Pedro. On the following day he debarked, as also did the force under Gillespie, and at the head of his marines and the men under Gillespie took up his march for Los Angeles. His force amounted in all to five hundred men. The insurgents at Los Angeles were not inactive during this time. A force, with one small piece of artillery, was organized under Jose Antonio Carrillo and Jose Maria Flores, and sent to check the approach of Captain Mervin. Some slight skirmishing was done along the line of march during the 7th, but on the 8th, after a spirited engagement which lasted for an hour or more, Captain Mervin, who up to this time continued his advance, becoming alarmed at the resistance which he encountered, and the loss of men he was suffering, ordered a retreat, and reaching the shore of San Pedro, immediately embarked his forces.

A thousand things combined to smooth the asperities of war. Fremont had been courteous and gay; Mason was just and firm. The natural good temper of the population favored a speedy and perfect completion. The American officers at once found themselves happy in every circumstance. In supplying ball's, asking in town and country, the hosts glibly flew with pleasant reflections. For hospitality the families were untroubled throughout the world; and really were glad that it had not been worse at San Gabriel. "Men capable of such actions ought not to have been shot," they said in softest Castilian—addressing the American soldiers and during displayed on that occasion. General Andres Pico and his *campesino* Lieutenant Stoneman, made the race against Sutter San Rafael and a native burman—when Old Ojo of the Pecos and Workman, stocked by the General and Lieutenant, beat Dr. Nicholas Den's "Champion of Santa Barbara," name forgotten, a thousand yards. On the other side a fascination seized them for the Queen of Angels. Army officers are believed to be no indifferent judges of wine. Dr. Griffin says the day after their entry—"It's of excellent flavor, as good as I ever tasted. The white wine is particularly fine. Taste of a fine orange. Taking every thing into consideration this is decidedly one of the most desirable places I have ever been at." Camped on the sandy Santa Ana January 19th, on the return march to San Diego, thought turned back to this "very pleasant place—we found it so—we lived well and had the best of wine." At San Diego in December before, their reception had been if possible warmer than that of ever enthusiastic and generous people. Don Juan Brindley and wife, Don Renteria, had thrown open their mansion to the Commandant. All San Diego joined one with another to pay him honor and greet the flying manœuvre with joy. Don Miguel Pedernera and his relative, Don Santiago E. Arguello took up arms for the United States; both went with Commodore Swenson to Los Angeles. The inhabitants saw the army depart on the path in mingled sympathy and fear for the result. They welcomed all that returned to the wonted round of activities. The Navy reciprocated in courtesy to the people. "On the 29th, Washington's Birthday," says Dr. Griffin, "the Commodore gave an excellent blow out on board of the *Albatross*. The sailors were the flag of all nations; the ship's crew the flag of all nations."

July 24, 1846, Col. Henry S. Burton having obtained necessary stores and two six pounders at Los Angeles, left San Pedro with his command of 150 men on the U. S. storeship Lexington, to occupy the port of La Paz, Lower California. He had of the 1st N. Y. Regiment Company A, Capt. Seymour G. Steele and Company B, Capt. H. C. Mattell. After several encounters with the Mexicans, the occupation was firmly established and maintained, until the Mexicans with town and that country delivered over to Mexico under the mis-
 sion of the treaty. An episode of war that has a glow of romance in many of its prevailing traditions. In the Col. Burton afterward served in the Pacific Coast's several years and in the Civil war. He died with the rank of Major General. His widow, Dona Amparo de Burton, and son Henry and daughter Nellie reside in San Diego County. Capt. Steele is at Scott's Valley, Cal. Capt. Mattell afterward was a merchant at the city of San Diego; now living it is believed in New York. Of the privates in this dating service four are at Los Angeles: Messrs. Peter Thompson, James O'Neilman, Augustus Eastman and Moses W. Perry.

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O' other trees that bore'd now splendidly. William Robertson, of Spadra, introduced pecans; William Workill, Jersington; O. W. Childs, in 1860, black walnut—the seed from New York. About the same time H. P. Dorsey planted black walnut successfully at St. George. In 1887, Solomon Wainwright imported seeds of the *Persea* from the Indies. From which William Workill planted at his home in East Newbury. From the trees which he planted at his home in East Newbury have two of the trees at Haddon C. Caldwell. These trees, now large and productive, may be seen at O. W. Childs' place. J. L. Sansonine also brought chestnut seeds from France, about 1894.

As in other times, every full moon in 1870 the country was invaded by the Yabuts, under their famous chief, Walker, to steal horse stock. Expeditions sent after him were in general unsuccessful, now and then capturing a few of his followers, but he was never taken. One of the best horses of Don Jose Maria lost its name in the present Colony. One of the first girls was killed by him. Before the the New Mexicans of New Mexico had a right to the horses of the sojourners, without at all preventing them from using their own. In this year a volunteer company was raised by Gen. B. in, owing to his

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Practical lessons have been extended and brought nearer perfection in the past year. To the practical lessons of our earlier days—especially the first—has been added the study of the word of God, and the study of the word of God has been made more practical and

The first of the two buildings, on the left, of the Old Library is a three-story structure, built in 1892, and housing the various departments of the library. The second building, on the right, is a two-story structure, built in 1902, and housing the various departments of the library.

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born here in 1839. Rev. Mr. Merchant died in 1856, at the little parsonage on First street. For some of the services we are indebted to the Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Reed, who has labored here for many years, and to the Christian Reformer, kept in this city. The Methodists have Church edifices at Santa Fe, Canon, Canyon and Orange, and people others at Flagwood, Los Alamos, and Their pastors are, Rev. M. M. Howard, A. B. Conant, Rev. J. D. Cram, S. A. Moulton, Rev. J. M. Campbell, Orange and Newburg, Rev. C. Shultz, Foreman and Fort Co. County, Rev. F. N. Leary, Montezuma, and Rev. A. W. Plaf, Santa Ana and Rio Grande.

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Rev. Dr. Pierce and Rev. T. C. Barton officiated here before 1859, and in 1860, the Rev. W. E. Boardman, Presbyter, Rev. D. Terrell, M. E., and Rev. Mr. Newton, M. E. South. Referring to the church and parish and a being breasted here October 22, 1859, the Star says: "With this force of zealous and talented clergymen, we have no doubt the spiritual interest of the various Protestant denominations will be duly attended to. We did not mention in the foregoing, the Reverend Dean and clergy of the Catholic Church, because every one knows they are the pastors of the Church of our citizens;—indeed, the founders of our city itself; and the doors of the Church stand open for divine service all day and nearly 362

Rt. Rev. Thaddæus Amat, of Barcelona, Spain, was consecrated Bishop of Monterey in 1854. In 1859 he received the title of Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, and established his See in this city. Rev. Blas Rada had succeeded him in 1836, as parish Priest, at whose death, Rev. Francis Moraga, in 1863, as Rector of the Cathedral and Vicar General. August 20, 1859, Rev. Francis Mora was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor. Rev. Peter Padreguer is Parish Priest, Rev. Miguel Duran, Assistant. The Catholic Church on the Plaza was built in the year 1821; a new rectory built 1854.

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William Denton, Esq., describes the shock at the upper crossing of the Moleve River, fifty miles from San Bernardino. Commencing with a harsh, grating noise, the motion of the earth became very violent, and lasted between thirty or forty seconds; two motions, apparently vertical and oscillating. With great difficulty he could keep his feet. At night, in camp, he experienced two more shocks—about nine and eleven o'clock—which were not so severe; the wind very high at the time. The first shock, at the Moleve River, since was immediately succeeded by an earthquake noise. At Kien Lake, the water in the river was forced back, and I saw over the banks about four feet. All information makes the force of the shock gradually less as it approached northward—from Fort Tejon.

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CENTENNIAL HISTORY

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1829, *Isaiah W. Hellman*, eminent since as banker, *L. Leoni*, Corbett & Becker, *Wm. Northolt*, *David Solomon*, *H. Fleishman* and *Jollins Siegel*.—*Providence*—*W. & Siebel*. 1829, *Edward Newman* and *Isaac Schlessinger*, *John B. Trudell*—in company with *Lazarus*, *Domingo Rivara*. 1829, *M. W. Phillips*, December 29th.—The mercantile link continues to be the present day as well as of H. H. *Stell & Co.*, *bonafidellers* and *stationers*, 1823; *H. D. Barnes* and *J. D. Hayes*—and *J. D. Hicks & Co.*, 1824; *Eugene Meyer* and *S. Lazarus*—*S. Lazarus & Co.*, 1824; *Polack & Gochwin*, 1825; *Theodore Lecky*, *Samuel B. Caswell* and *John F. Ellis—Caswell & Ellis*, 1826; *Eugene Meyer* and *Constant Meyer*—*Eugene Meyer & Co.*, *Potter & Co.*, consist of *N. Lemish A. Pomer* and *Alexander*, in 1822, removed to *Columbia, California*.—*Francis M. Ellis* was born in *Salem, Massachusetts*, January 2d, 1824; entered this country in 1841, first at *San Francisco*, January 23, 1829; then at *Los Angeles*, September 10, 1844. He married *Mrs. Adeline Robinson*, who survives him, with seven children. *Mrs. Melliss* is a daughter of *Don Saturno John*, an Englishman who had lived in *Samoa*, and come to this Coast in the year 1823. He married *Doña Maria del Carmen Girardo*, sister of the wives of *Don Manuel Requena* and *Alexander Bell*. He died at the age of 49 years, 17th in the Summer of 1874. Brought early in contact with *Mr. John A. H. Thompson*, of *San Francisco*, *David Stinson*, of *Montevideo*, *Alfred Stinson*, *Alfred Robinson*, *W. D. M. Howard*, and himself, having received the *University Boston High School* education of that city, which cost him \$2000, he engaged, for 15 years, he understood, *French and navigation*, and was a *third mate*—*Mr. Melliss* soon joined the *modern self-expansion* which men begin to succeed in the *California* trade. His spirit and independent energy worthy to be made a model by youth fastening among the cotton and shoals of commercial life. "March 4th, 1829.—The *Bolivar* arrived from the Islands," we quote from his diary. "March 19th—I went aboard as clerk for *Mr. Thompson*, at \$200 for the first year and \$75.00 for the next, which I think is a most excellent salary for me. I hope from this day forth to be a hard-earned money, but back out for myself."

Bacini & Co. invested deeply in the Salt Lake trade. Merchants were the soul of every enterprise formed to develop the resources and expand the commerce of this country. Fortunes were rapidly accumulated. Some sped away to fatherland to spend the rest of their days. Solomon Lazard having more to hold out in France, returned, March, 1861, to our smelter and miners. Model Meyer, student of the Vienna Expedition and wandering the world over in gratification of a rare natural "curiosity" to feel a fever, "as he calls it," says, "John Temple made the Emlope tour in 1857. He was born at Reading, Mass., August 14, 1796; came to California in 1828. By way of the Sandwich Islands, died at San Francisco, May 30, 1866." Don Rachea Cola, his wid. ow. is at Paris. John T. Lamberton, of Italy, died May 20, 1876; his brother Matteo, October 4, 1873. President Beaudry arrived at San Francisco, April 26, 1850, and settled finally at Los Angeles, April 29, 1852. Beaudry's Block, on Aliso street, finished in November, 1860, was at the time a surprise. What may we have said to "Beaudry Terrace" and its oranges and other magical fruits of his energy? Edward Neuman, another merchant, in the bloom of youth, was murdered in 1863, on the Guaymas

In the explosion of the little steamer *Alta Hancock*, April 24th, 1882, near Wilmington, among many lost were, of our north-men, Wm. T. B. San- ford, Dr. Henry R. Miles, Jacob Schlosser, with Capt. Thomas Seely, of the steamer Senator, Capt. J. S. Bryant, Fred Kerlin, Thomas Workman, of the steamer Alfred S. Johnston, son of Gen. Allen Sidney Johnston, Miss M. C. Morgan, daughter of Mr. D. D. Wilson, some other kind of injuries in this terrible calamity.

From a list of foreigners dated May 23d, 1866, in the Los Angeles archives, we make an extract of the nativity, etc., of prominent persons, who

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The following are the names of the persons on the list of persons who have been sentenced to the House of Correction for the year 1870:

Name	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation	Place of Birth	Year Sentenced	Term of Sentence
John A. Smith	25	Male	White	Farmer	Massachusetts	1870	1 Year
James B. Jones	30	Male	Black	Domestic	Virginia	1870	6 Months
William C. Brown	22	Male	White	Student	Connecticut	1870	1 Year
Elizabeth D. White	18	Female	White	Housewife	Massachusetts	1870	6 Months
Robert E. Black	28	Male	Black	Domestic	Virginia	1870	1 Year
Mary F. Green	20	Female	White	Housewife	Connecticut	1870	6 Months
Thomas G. Hall	35	Male	White	Farmer	Massachusetts	1870	1 Year
Sarah H. King	15	Female	White	Housewife	Connecticut	1870	6 Months
Charles I. Lee	27	Male	Black	Domestic	Virginia	1870	1 Year
Anna J. Miller	19	Female	White	Housewife	Connecticut	1870	6 Months
David K. Nelson	32	Male	White	Farmer	Massachusetts	1870	1 Year
John L. Oliver	24	Male	Black	Domestic	Virginia	1870	6 Months
Elizabeth P. Quinn	17	Female	White	Housewife	Connecticut	1870	6 Months
Robert R. Taylor	29	Male	Black	Domestic	Virginia	1870	1 Year
Mary S. Walker	21	Female	White	Housewife	Connecticut	1870	6 Months
Thomas T. Young	33	Male	White	Farmer	Massachusetts	1870	1 Year

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John G. Allen, blacksmith and piano-wagon-maker, was of the emigrants from Lakeview. Louis Witham outfitted him with tools and a pair of mules. In a workshop in northeastern California were employed many California men, and he was paid \$200 for an evening's work on a carriage. The charge for stabling a horse was \$10, when it was taken out of town. Cedar bent up on the thrown away on cedars to make shoes. His first wagon remained on hand a good while. Native people gazed at it with curiosity, but distrust, and went back to their fires. Few carriages were made during the first six or eight years. S. A. Co. were carriage makers and blacksmiths in 1857. Later they were sold. At the November 29, 1876, world fair years for California. H. B. Shaw was known as a likely citizen of Los Angeles, and a blacksmith, blacksmiths, carpenters, tinsmiths, and many others. Ben M. Lee was also a man who brought. Among the

only blacksmiths were *Herin McLachlan*, Charles F. *Perry* (born 1817), *Pancho Deloit's* (born 1820), *Jeffrey* (1826), *Van Dusen*, *George* (born 1826), *1836*; *Henry King* (1836), *John Wilson* (born August 20, 1838), and *1840* for himself in 1848; *James Baldwin*, sometime after 1848; *Of gunsmiths*, *August Stoerner* came in that year. He was executed, March 16, 1855, by *Henry C. G. Schachtel*. In the memory of old citizens, from his former military life, he is a step into a great warrior's on *Ches* as they are of the world. He is all divided at *Sixty Ave*, called *John*, *Son C. Foy*, Feb. 10, 1854, shared his sad fate—the first to have any kind of a success. *John Foy* joined his brother in the following *Stoerner*. These soldiers joined him as the way soon to *dearish* 2 times in the same line and 2 young brothers *Workman*, *Ball A. Green*, *Henry D. Garlin*, and 2

The first bricks were made by Capt. Jesse D. Hunter in 1852. He burnt his new kiln in 1853. From the first kiln was built the house at the corner of Third and Main streets in 1853, from the second, the house on the corner of the new brick jail. In 1854 was built the Goodrich house, on the corner of Samuel Mayer, in 1856 the dwelling on street of C. O. Nichols, and in 1857, the street near the Court House. Joseph Mullaly and Samuel Ayer commenced building March 1, 1854, on-laid in brick-making the next month. In August, 1854, David Porter arrived. The firm then was, Mullaly, Porter & Ayer. In 1856, Jacob Weyer went to work for this firm on the L. & N. Mills of St. Louis & Scott, and the new brick dwelling of John Ireland at La Plante. Their "great year" was 1858, when they sold 2,000,000 of brick for the proposed improvement of 1859. Besides the brick flowing out of 80 furnaces, 80,000 were manufactured at various points for Foster & Wadsworth, J. Wadsworth, John Goble, Lorenzo Locke, John Ramirez. From 1855 to 1860 there is a list of kilns which cannot be better filled up than with the "catalogue of Portland Cement at the Round House," begun in 1855 by George Lehman, and which was a wonder to all by its mystery, Adam and Eve, with the protection of towers and ingenious disposition of purple and red. In 1859 John Temple built and September 2d, delivered to the city, the market house, a very fine town clock and well so-called, and soon afterwards a cost of \$7,000. Porter & Ayer started the south end of Temple Block. On the 2d of December, 1859, during the finaling touch to his pencil, under a king of the Academy Building, the name of his wife, Dona Alicia de Pavlovich, like the great ship Andromeda, Capt. Novos, of Mr. Stearns, and Alfred Robinson, that brought the second invoice of goods directly from Boston to San Pedro the first, we are reminded, having been by the "Perika, Capt. Novos, in the Fall of 1859, to Alexander & Mullins). In the same month, Corbett and Baker removed to the north-east corner store of the block, and it was soon filled. Then, too, the dining hall, just finished, of the B. & N. Union, was ready, some of the finest in California. The Mercantile building, now Peck, St. & Goodrich's, followed in 1861. The prevailing spirit awhile embraced the plaza within its range. It proved to advantage to all who heard it, a block of good William Wolf's, all had forebodings, in December, 1850, on the morning from the burial of Henry Mellos—"What a pity," he said, "if Temple had not built so much he might now be a rich man." Mr. W. and Mr. T. died each probably worth a half a million. And at last Mr. W. himself ran with the tide and spent \$250,000 to build the Lazard store, Main street, in 1855. It was completed by his executors.

So had some advancement been made, and public praise was abundant. Twenty years before, one who deserves to be regarded as a Progressivist, Regidor Don Leonardo Cota, 1847, April 19, had played the Ayuda-miempo to the inhabitants of Los Angeles, and had petitioned the Governor for an order upon all the inhabitants to plaster and whitewash the fronts of their houses." Satisfied if he could succeed in this, he said, "to have cooperated somewhat toward the glory of my country. The time had arrived," he thought, "for Los Angeles to figure in the political world, and although still a small town, to show its maturity, and so that the foreigner coming to visit us might be able to say, of the town of Los Angeles, 'I have seen it, and I have seen it well.'"

Dr. Robert H. Eugene, President of the Southern California Chapter of the American Association of University Professors, said that the University of California is "not a place where the right to free speech is being drawn liberally through the eyes of the police." He said:

country, and strength, and beauty, and all the sweet and pure joys of life. Twenty years of experience, while growing up, and twenty years of instruction. Errors we have certainly made, the cost of them has been checked supply.—A few commercial schools, by a few of us, have been opened to advert. A few colleges of 1840 and 1850, in many respects, in 1860, brought through 1860 and 1870, and varied draws, as we saw and lived, now had modes of agriculture and want of skill in which I am sure, again, this appointment in mining experiments at Kenyon, near San Gabriel, and elsewhere, and intellectual, although merely for the purpose of the school, and also with expensive, disheartening litigation for the purchase of the land, where the ore and mine. In which, during the fall of 1870, would have been so much excited, or renewed the formation of the body, those by the General, with the past, are personal or political, private school have been their interest for the public. Questions of grave and as they have been, give way to themes near to our present well-being. If there have been other critical years to be set by solicitude and fear of this great day are born only glorious inspirations, rejoicing in our common country, in its ever

CHAPTER III.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY FROM 1867 TO JULY 4TH, 1876.

THE third period, or age, in the history of Los Angeles may be said to have commenced with the tide of immigration which set in for Southern California about the year 1866.

The first era had been the long, slumberous years of the old Missions and ranchos, when life was a thing of dreamy days and peaceful nights; when no sound of hurry or of toll-some bell or disturbed the quiet; when the drowsing pueblo and the sleeping hacienda only aroused to the bustle of an occasional fiesta or to the when, instead of the black smoke of the steamer, leaving its long trail over the water, only the white sails of the hulk drooped at intervals of many long months, broke the blue stretch of the sea. This era must ever remain to the mind of the dreamer, the poet, the halcyon age of California del Sur.

The second period embraces the time from the American occupation of California to about the year 1866. This era was also one of sharply defined characteristics. An influx of a new race, of new men, not great in numbers but of marked individuality, took place. The sun-dried tapers, keen of eye and strong of limb, began to straggle in, coming from the mystery of the unexplored heart of the continent, as denizens of another world who by some mischance had dropped upon this planet. Men wise in the strange, unworldly wisdom that comes not of schools, nor of trade, but of long years lived by the rivers, among the canons, where the only voice of converse is the voice of the night wind among the sombre pines. Other men came too—sharp-witted men who saw gold in the broad acres of the great ranchos, even as their contemporaries saw it in the sands of the rivers of Alta California.

Still, the great mass of population remained unchanged, and, while the new compact organized business, reached out to the interior to Arizona, to Salt Lake, for trade, yet outside of the pueblos the slumber of the old rancho life was hardly disturbed. The towns, however, stirred to the new spirit and began to cast off their lethargy. Sail vessels and then steamships began to frequent the ports. Steamer day usurped the place of "poco tiempo" in the reckonings of trade. Men of business sagaciously began quietly to secure large tracts of land, and real estate in the towns, foreseeing the rapid enhancement of values which must soon take place. The immigration was not always made up of the more peaceable elements of society. Men of questionable character, men of no character, drifted in. Money was plentiful, and the gambler found a congenial field. The revolver shared with the Courts in the settlement of disputes. It is even reported that during a session of one of the Courts, the majesty of the law failed to repress the instinctive rebellion of the American sovereign upon his weapons. Pistols were drawn, and the judge, after vainly commanding the peace, rushed halfway up the stairs of the hall in a way, and peeping cautiously over the railing at the angry assembly below.

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In January of this year the "Los Angeles Medical Association" was organized, the first medical society ever established in the county. It still retains its original name, and is in a flourishing condition. In February was issued the first issue of the Los Angeles Daily Nursing Register.

I am glad to hear that the people of West Virginia are so interested in the proposed amendments to the constitution. I am glad to hear that the people of West Virginia are so interested in the proposed amendments to the constitution. I am glad to hear that the people of West Virginia are so interested in the proposed amendments to the constitution.

[illegible]

with the schools in the summer of this year. In January the "Los Angeles Public Library" opened its doors; an institution supported by private membership but to the rooms of which all are made welcome. Among the "schools" at work training, elevating, enabling public sentiment in community, is the power of this library has not been least, though its work has never been organized and unobtrusive. From its first opening to the present it has been in charge of Mr. J. C. Litchfield, in April was succeeded by Mr. J. C. Litchfield, the company now existing in Los Angeles, the "Fair, Fairly, Fair Co. No. 1," so called from the number of chartered members. In the summer of 1875 was had the corner stone of the Song-yeong Bunk-Bath by the Hon. Geo. S. Davis, after the pastorate of Robert A. W. Buchanan. In the autumn was built by Bernard Bros. the first wooden bridge. In August the "Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce" was incorporated, its organization was completed, and the "Board of Commerce" was inaugurated. In the industrial and commercial progress of Los Angeles County, California, was issued the first number of the "Los Angeles Weekly Mirror." In the previous January, but then it was corner stone of the

Among events of the year 1874 may be mentioned the following:—Don Benito D. Wilson and Mr. J. De Barth Shorly commenced piping water into several large reservoirs, which they had constructed upon the plains near the Mission San Gabriel, thus supplying water for the "Abundant" tract, which from its choice location is rapidly becoming the home of wealthy and refined families. Hon. Cans. Archer purchased a seven-hundred-acre tract and founded at the town of the same name. The first settlement for farming was built in Los Angeles by Mr. G. B. Davis. Prospecting and mining for precious metals was commenced in the mountains about San Fernando. The First Presbyterian Church was organized in Los Angeles city under the pastorate of Dr. A. F. White. "Trinity" M. E. Church South was erected under the pastorate of Rev. A. M. Campbell. In the summer of this year was built, mainly through the personal efforts of Julia R. M. Wilton, President of the Company, the first street railroad, the Los Angeles and San Pedro and Sixth Street, some two and a half miles in length. Since then have been built the Main Street road, the East Los Angeles road, the San Pedro street and the Park has been commenced upon the Aliso street route, and a road has been chartered upon Spring street. The "Los Angeles Savings Bank" was opened this year, capital \$50,000, and the "Confidence Fire Co. No. 2" organized with a tier steamers, of the Amusement class, at home. July 25th the first number of the "Sued Californische Post" appeared. It is a noteworthy fact in the history of the year that Los Angeles was, so far as known, the only city in the State, except one, in which a full conference with the requirements of the "Sunday Law" passed by the preceding Legislature, was celebrated. During the year the houses were closed, and from that time the Sabbath has been kept by the community as a day of rest.

In the Spring of 1875 the "Forest Grove Association" planted the first extensive tract of the Eucalyptus or blue gum, for timber. With this year was commenced the construction of another railroad. Senator John P. Jones, selecting Santa Monica, resided as the ocean terminus, and running a substantial wharf out half a mile to deep water, built at a total cost of some \$275,000, a railroad to Los Angeles city. This section is then put as only the first portion of a road to be extended on through the Cajon Pass to Independence, and ultimately to be connected with the Union Pacific. With the building of this road has grown up a prosperous seaside town at Santa Monica, much frequented as a watering place. During the Summer of 1900, the Anaheim and Artesia Companies placed upon the market several large tracts of land, subdivided into small farms. In the Southern part of the county the canals about Anaheim, and upon the west side of the Santa Ana, were rapidly extended for the irrigation of a number of thousands of acres of land before uncultivated. Anaheim, Westminster, Redland, Los Nietos, El Monte, Compton, Florence, and numerous other settlements over the county, were all the while rapidly increasing in wealth and population. New port south of the Santa Ana river, he began to build up a direct trade with San Francisco, a steam schooner, owned by McFadden Bros, making regular trips. In March was first published the Los Nietos Valley Courier in April 1901.

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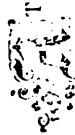
by THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

AT THE

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

JULY FOURTH. 1876.



A MEETING OF CITIZENS, on Saturday evening, April 29th, 1876, Mr. James J. Ayers, having been chosen President, stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the matter of the due celebration of the approaching Centennial Anniversary of the Independence of the United States. Messrs. Chas. E. Miles, John R. Brierly, and Elijah H. Workman were appointed a committee to prepare and report a plan for the proper celebration of the coming event. The meeting then adjourned for one week.

The proceedings of the adjourned meeting, which was held May 6th, and which is the subject of the next morning's paper, were as follows:

The largest meeting of the kind ever held in this city took place last night at the County Court room. At a quarter past eight it was called to order by President J. J. Ayers, who stated that the meeting was an adjourned one, and it was ready to receive the report of the committee appointed on Thursday night last.

Mr. Brierly, from the Committee of Three, read a preliminary report, which was adopted.

It was adopted.
The following is the report:

The following is the report:

We recommend for the celebration a grand procession of all the children of Los Angeles County.

In addition to the usual literary exercises, we favor a historical sketch of Los Angeles County.

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

The authors are grateful to Dr. B. Aylward's cooperation, with an interest in the work of the A. P. L. and in the development of the project.

[illegible]

Florence G. Chapman, Lulu Lehman, Edna Glas-coff, Rebecca Laventhall,
 Elsie Bear, Newbourn, Hattie Newbourn, Hannah Colton, Martha Hoffman, Alice
 Webb, Rebecca Prager, Lollie Danner, Jennie Hopp, Mary Goodie, Flora
 Johnson, Michael Johnson, Laura Meyer, Hannah Laventhall, Lizzie Spencer,
 Hattie Johnson, Rebecca Johnson, Mary Warren, Ella Warren, Emma Edwards,
 Mary Johnson, Johanna Williams, Sabel Foster, Francis Alexander, Lucy
 Williams, Elizabeth, Thelma Holmstedt, Rosemary Scott, Alice Anderson,
 Leola W. Cheek, Leola Hicks, R. Raphael, Minnie Raphael, Fanny

Gooden, Ella Norton, Celia Wilson, Mary Belle Scott, Marie Cohen, Louise Chick, Lizzie Truman, Ella Seckler, Alice Carpenter, Ella Eaton, Lillian Lamcke, Mary Moray, Stella Binford, Fanny Schofield, Mable North, Fannie Wenzler, Lillian Thayer, Frances Karmey, Emily McCarty, Minnie Nord, Edith O'Malley, Monte Roberts, Julia Pratt, Emily Tischman, Leola Smith, Della Squivala, Nellie Smith, Nellie Bellows, Flora McPherson, Sarah, Della Squivala, Nellie Richard, Maggie Davis, Anna Tukey, Rose Kallstrom, Kate Leonard, Fannie Richard, Maggie Davis, Anna Tukey, Emma Pratt, Adela Brann, May L. Cushey, Lillie Chapp, Edna Munro, Leola Smith, Martha Heinrich, Johanna Recker, Sophia Mason, Conception Valle C. Welles, Martha Heinrich, Johanna Recker, Sophia Mason, Conception Valle C.

The line of march, as laid down in the Programme, having been complied with, the procession broke ranks at the Royal Hotel and the Liberator's Express of the day took them to St. George's Hall about the middle of the afternoon, and they were all occupied, and much amused themselves, in card-playing.

LIBRARY NUMBER 15

After Hall Columbia by the hand, General P. Bourne, the President of the Day, introduced the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Packard, who delivered a brief but impressive and appropriate prayer.

Control handling the delivery of a 2000-gram Web browser.

The hymn America was then sung by gentlemen from the other 14 churches of the city.

Professor Thomas A. Saxon then read the Declaration of Independence, the performance of which is a somewhat unglorious task. His fine clock-

Black, White and Red

The fact that the President, Mr. James J. Ayers, was then introduced to the "People of the Day," Mr. James J. Ayers, was then introduced to the audience, and he delivered the following

Centennial Form.

Look, my friend, and for the last time,

To find a man for your baby—

And flowing verse exalt her hutchless name,
Let lofty thoughts thy swelling notes inspire,

.....

time, in his colossal march, his colossal in-

The year (continued) of our Nation's life:

United World ex. soft supple and firm, very pure

To grapple with the new world of

The record of an individual year is made: And, though with faults and errors it may seem.

Put down its clasp-knives; how will it do?

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[illegible]

But, if the cycle not be fraught with blame,

A mirror for it serve the cycle new;

And all the error circled in its frame

Monitors stand of oxils to each.

100

Even as where wrecks on sunken rocks are ca-

• **Show watchful pile** is courses safe to trace,

So we, by holding still in view the past,

By Public Good may Public Ill replace.

And I think that's a nation's life.

One hundred years, summed in a nation's life.

Form by the Chicago (CH) = the letter and
was a 100% correct response.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The Course You Take Through Life Will

idea that the *de novo* pathway is the only one that can be used by the brain to produce GABA.

We sailer forth with Destiny to end.

[illegible]

Yarrowb on the world's new crop of boys.

[illegible]

The Oration.

A Mexican empire was passing from the hands of the great Aztec monarch, it was given him to see the future of this continent. The light of heaven's blessing shone upon him, and, melting the shackles of superstition, enabled him for such the vista of wars, to see such a government as ours. He said: "The long long Aztec's pass away; an age of battles intervenes, and lo! there is a government whose motto is, 'Freedom and God.' Those words are dark to my understanding, but pass them down from generation to generation as a sacred tradition; for some time, with this motto, the people of this continent will find their place among the deathless nations of the earth."

We are today celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the realization of Montezuma's prophecy. I congratulate you upon its advent; the auspicious events which greeted its coming and welcome its presence.

It is well, in such an age of secular toil and struggle, that each year should bring one day when the din of the wars is hushed; when the fustle and strife of Commerce cease; when the anvil is silent and the workshop hums with the melody of peace; when the desert the temple and the miser's earlises are to a music sweeter than the murmur of his worshiped god; when sects are hushed, and men are free to take their proper shape in the free air of a better world; when, parting from the feeling of universal brotherhood, which fills every American heart and mind with the thoughts of our country. It is well

CENTENNIAL HISTORY.

[illegible]

As a result of the 1997 election, the Government of Pembrokeshire was able to secure a number of grants from the Welsh Government and the UK Government to help fund the development of the park. The park was opened to the public in 1998 and has since been a popular destination for visitors to the area. The park is a beautiful example of a coastal park and is a great place to visit for anyone who enjoys the outdoors.

[illegible][illegible]

Then, about the ages, the "mills of God," which "his said grind slow but sure, is grinding such, have been grinding out this grist which culminated in a new era of freedom, equality, on the one hand, and equal will of the governed, on the other. The inevitable tendency of such causes to produce such effects, was, in the case of the American Revolution, which was the concentration of power in the hands of the few. The remedy adopted was a universal distribution of power among the governed. In short, from the time of the promulgation of the Magna Charta, to the Declaration, and the laying of the foundation of the American system, the universal right of equality,—the innate dignity of man, and the sovereignty of the people, have been recognized.

[illegible]

bullets; burst forth from a million lips; beamed in a million eyes, sound! out in the revolutionary eloquence of fire; awoke the tender and glaucous heart in the heartless works of Ovid, Henry and Adam; survived the excitement of war, and the noise of arms, penetrated into the heart of our constitutional impulsion and policy, and all our party orators of the streets, today radiant in their crown the sword and the scepter—freedom, liberty, the sacred notion of freedom to humanity.

[illegible]

We murmur and complain, give loud utterance to our indignation and rage, and then turn to our individual vocations, as if we were incapable of exerting the evil, powerless to resist the eye-bone of disaster, as if we had no responsibility in the matter. Is this a proper exercise of our boasted sovereignty? Is this the discharge of a duty we owe to a government whose very life and our protection under it, depend upon the active, thoughtful participation of each of its citizens? Are we then by paying for the great benefits we have received? Are we keeping faith with the people who, during our inactivity with the future? Is it not rather our duty to call these people to account, and make of them such an example that none will dare repeat the experiment? Why not arraign these mighty criminals before the bar of public opinion, and by their utter condemnation and disfigurement, stay the progress of this mighty evil?

I look upon it, sir, as the first duty of an American citizen to ascertain his political obligations to his country and faithfully and religiously discharge them. He should feel as if the right of suffrage depended upon his exercise, and never fail in the latter until he is willing to surrender the former. He should actively contribute to the formation and preservation of an elevated, pure public sentiment, which shall cause speculation, duplicity, demagoguism and political corruption to retreat shamed from its presence.

We may not excuse ourselves upon the plea of ignorance of public affairs. Basking in the sunlight of perfect freedom, sitting beneath the shadow of universities, visited daily, yet almost hourly, by the messengers of literature and news, receiving by the harness High-riding record of every heart-throb of the nation, and every shock to any nerve in the great system—we are not ignorant. We cannot be ignorant; nor can we by such a plea deceive the world or ourselves, nor dull our conscience to sleep.

We owe it not alone to the past and future, but to our own age, its mighty progress, its glorious history, its wonderful triumphs, its past promise to know and do.

There is, sir, to my mind, another duty of great importance which we should carefully consider and faithfully discharge, and the neglect of which threatens the most disastrous consequences. I refer to the necessity of protecting ourselves from the commanding influence of political and moral scepticism, resulting from the immigration hither and settlement in our

will of those who believe in no government but a despotism, and no moral principle but the right of a majority.

There are many who believe in the exclusive power of this government to determine the fate of the people of every clime to whom it extends its jurisdiction. This is in part true, in part false. Our country is a nation, and as such has drawn it to the mixed elements of world power. The government of our country has drawn it to the mixed elements of world power. The government of our country has drawn it to the mixed elements of world power.

The people of this country are not a homogeneous people. They are a people of many races, many languages, many customs, many religions. They are a people of many races, many languages, many customs, many religions. They are a people of many races, many languages, many customs, many religions.

But there is another class, with regard to which this theory is true. This is the class of those who believe in the exclusive power of this government to determine the fate of the people of every clime to whom it extends its jurisdiction. This is in part true, in part false. Our country is a nation, and as such has drawn it to the mixed elements of world power.

But still there is one duty of such paramount importance that I cannot pass by. The late unappreciated struggle which shook our continent, the years of blood, the desolated homes, new-made graves, cold, white monuments, bleeding uncovered bones, those sad, sad pages of our history, have tended to bring it into bold relief, and it is meet fitting and proper that upon this day we should around our country's century-cherished altar, pledge our faith to its good fortune. I refer to the duty of establishing and maintaining a more exalted standard of American nationality—a more comprehensive brotherhood of that more universal love. Have we not been negligent in the cultivation of that more universal love? Have we not been negligent in the cultivation of that more universal love?

sons. We may learn from this sorrowful chapter the necessity of more intelligent religious, the cultivation of a more national and united aspiration, a feeling of more perfect oneness, that our government be our common father, and let us follow the line that our greatness is dependent upon our harmony, and make sacrifice of all that will imperil our national growth or our national liberty.

And, sir, in our system of education we must endeavor to indicate a broad and statesmanlike intelligence and faith. We must not educate simply in art, science, mechanism, or social and classic literature, but in the science of government, the meaning of our constitution, the importance of its perpetuity, the co-operations and responsibilities born of charity and inclined to a Divine form of government. We must teach our children, and permit ourselves that second words of teaching can have no place in the treatment of national questions. But that the preservation and good of the whole country must be the keystone of all systems of national policy. Let us, upon this sacred occasion, visit in fancy the graves of our great statesmen who have left the record of a life's devotion to America, and all of America. Who, loving home and their immediate constituents, yet, when the ark of our safety was imperiled, ever rose to the true dignity of American statesmanship and counseled for all years, for all time, for all nations, in the mantle of their patriotism.

I thank God that today, around the birthplace of American liberty, the brave and war-stained of every State and Territory, burying their differences and mistakes, leaving under the shadow of the laurel and the willow their sorrows and their dead, are marching hand in hand, with one heart, one hope, one flag and one destiny.

Sir, the day might be spent in discussing the duties which its memories bring, but I forbear. I have endeavored to speak of the more important ones, and I avoid the pollution of an hour so sacred by a display of rhetoric or idle words. And if, when the sun, kissing the night and sinking to rest upon its bosom, lulled by the murmuring waves of our own mighty ocean, shall close the history of this day, we shall have been drawn in any one respect nearer the fountain of political truth, or been impelled to more firmly resolve to do our own duty and our whole duty as citizens, then our meeting and celebration will not have been in vain.

Sir, we are now a great people, standing at the head of the governments of the world. Our navy floats in every water; in all progress that characterizes civilization we bow to none. In all that tends to make a nation great, we have made a glorious history. True, some of its pages bear the stain of tears and blood, and evidence of our follies, finds a place upon the record, yet it is grand as human record ever has been, and if we profit by the lessons our follies have taught us, devote our lives and intelligence to the establishment of a higher nationality, a broader patriotism, a more self-sacrificing devotion to our common country, when in another century, our children's children shall meet to celebrate our governmental birth, America shall be the pride and boast of the free, the Queen of the earth.

And when, upon the last day, before the great Founder and Ruler of all governments, the nations of the earth are summoned to bring the record of their stewardship—when England shall come with offerings of manufactures, her commerce and her proud statesmanship; France, with her centuries of refinement; her proud achievements in letters, wit, thought and science; Spain with her conquests and song; Germany with her broad philosophy, grand poetry and wondrous learning; Italy with her ages of music and art; America, robed in equal rights, radiant with universal love and liberty, shall approach the throne Divine, and depositing as her offering the trophies of peace and the benedictions of mankind, shall be crowned with the approval of the Everlasting God!

At the conclusion of Mr. Eastman's magnificent effort, which was listened to with rapt attention throughout, the audience burst out in a roar of enthusiastic applause.

After Mr. Eastman, the President of the Day introduced Mr. Morehouse, the venerable French Consul of Los Angeles, who delivered, in a very low



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